

is similar to smoke and flame expulsions observed in the WTC towers prior to their collapses that were attributed to pressure pulses associated with structural changes (e.g., a partial floor collapse) occurring within the tower.

The limited smoke and external burning observed on the north face indicated that the effluent from fires along the north edge of the 13th floor vented elsewhere from the building.

14th Floor

A low resolution image recorded around 5:03 p.m. indicated the presence of a fire between Columns 45 and 46 on the north face. Fire at this location or elsewhere on the floor was not evident in similar images recorded roughly ten minutes earlier and six minutes later. This was the only observation of a fire on this floor.

Fires on Other Floors

With the exception of the fires on the 19th, 22nd, 29th, and 30th floors discussed at the start of this section, there is no direct visual evidence of fires on other floors of WTC 7. Heavy smoke was observed coming from the opening created on the south face of WTC 7 by debris falling from WTC 1. This smoke suggests that internal burning was taking place, but provides little indication of specific locations. Light smoke was observed at the height of the louvers on the east side of the 5th and 6th floors around 4:10 p.m. It was not possible to identify the source of this smoke.

5.6.5 Façade maps of Fire Location and Window Breakage in WTC 7 at Various Times

In the following subsection, façade maps indicating the locations of open windows and fires are provided as a function of time. These maps are based on the imagery discussed above. The color codes used for window condition and fire intensity are shown in Figure 5–28, reproduced below.

Fire Visible	No fire		(white)
	Spot fire		(yellow)
	Fire visible inside		(red)
	External flaming		(orange)
	Not visible		(blue)
Windows	Window open		(white)
	Window glass intact		(gray)
	Not visible		(blue)